Cloths, Cassimers and Vesting; selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greatest care. He invites he rileds and the public to give him a call. Sept. 17—tf.

TOL. XC.

Circle.

VILLIAM BRYAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FALL A WINTER GOODS,

the same of the sa

made assortment of STOCKS, AAD COLLARS,

PROSPECTUS.

largand, a weekly journal, to be called

LIC BULLETIN.

THE Suscriber proposes to publish, in Upper astrono, Prince George's county,

Is alertising to supply this acknowledged district in the populous and intelligit district in which the subscriber has the start to teside, his hope of ultimate successible not its origin in sanguineness of inspiration, but proceeds from the eminent distages of its location. Published in the pressible of a large, and wealthy county, and

empits of a large and wealthy county, sit zetopicitstant from the State and Na-bil contain, facilities of an early commu-

solicipates, inclities of an early commis-gored whatever may interest its patrons, april drifty affords to the Editor; and beging may not hope to present to his halfs may been formation through the arize of its columns, not derivable from the paradis, it is still certain that intelli-ments bear nature, interesting to all,

disportant to many, and otherwise unat-

dalso offer to those whose means are in-

ispate to the expense of the larger jour-

ds at least a symptical view of all the im-start information, they contain; and he rus that those of literary taste may some.

rus that those of literary taste may some-has find in its columns, articles not unwor-hydrae employment of their leisure. As what of every publication which is to find success in pupular support, must first be appeal before public patronage can be ex-mit, the Enter would here mark the out-

seed his design, with the full knowledge but will constitute an ordeal, by which, to

termine both its merit and the fidelity of

To Militur proposes to adapt his paper to the

rate of those by whom he is immediately sur-

resent mose by whom he is immediately sursided, and among whom he must naturalrisid anajority of his patrons: he knows
but to be intelligent and inquiring.—The
learly department, shall, therefore, be asshassive regarded, and the most approved
bastic and toreign periodicals resorted to
wolles lettres notices. He knows them to
k patronic, and that they feel a deep interest
the welfare of our common country. To
refy this sentiment to the extent of his abity, his columns shall afford whatever intellimee of a political character may be calcula-

mee of a political character may be calcula-ato interest them. No man, with the fa ally of thought, is at this crisis neutral in re-

ence to the party distinctious now prevail-ginthis country, and the Editor does not wish disgriss his political sentiments—they are

topposition to the measures of the present

rective or party virulence. He will cheer-

rivilege of rejecting such as are objectivable for personal allusion or indecorous lan-

ing. In addition to the advantages of ap-

straise to tempt into exercise whatever of

the patronage of his friends longer than forts merit and repay it, as he wishes not

we that favour to personal feeling, which

The BULLETTY will be published on Thurs-

In each week. Terms of subscription 83

TOR CHESTERTOWN AND CEN-

Chestertown, starting from the lower end

a's wharf, and return the same day. She

B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

pper Marlbro', Feb. 14, 1835.

TREVILLE

WILLIAM H. HALL,

The Steam Boat MA

RYLAND, will Teave

Baltimore, on every Montlay morning, at 6 o'clock, for Centreville

maum. . -

te political and literary selections, he

tions from all parties-reserving to himself

erer become his nabit to deal in

distration. But having neither the tem-

ich he will sell very low.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anne Area-del county on the 23d day of Sep-tember, a yellow man, who calls himself BOMULUS WHALIN,

nd says he belongs to PETER Govon, of St. Mary's county. Said fellow is five feet eleven inches high, long woolly head of kifr, and a small scar on his chin; he appears to bear bout thirty years of age; his clothing confists of a blue cout and pantaloons and cotton shirt, new shoes and stockings, and funed hat, says his master is guardian to Peter Thoms. shirt, new ances and stockings, and juried hat, says his master is guardian to Peter Thompson's heirs, and that he was in the employment of Richard Thomas, when he made his escape. The owner of said Negro is hereby warned to prove property, and pay charges, and release said fellow from confinement, has will otherwise healist-barged seculiar to the province of the said seculiar to the said fellow from confinement, has will otherwise healist-barged seculiar to the said he will otherwise be discharged according to

October 15. WELCH, of Ben. Sh'fl. A. A. Coupty.

NOTICE.

the upper end of Corn Hill street, opposite the State House, and near the Post Office, where he will, on very reasonable terms, prepare Deeds, Mortgages, Manumissions, Bills of Sale, Letters of Attorney, and the unfortunate Insolvent Parers. P. GLEON WHITE. unate Insolvent P

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Saint Mary's County Court, to value and divide the Real Estate of Colonel Enoch J. Millard, deceased, late of St. Mary's county, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice to all con-cerned, that we shall meet at John L. Mil. inrel's residence on the premises at Holkham, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoor, to pro-

CLEMENT McWILLIAMS, ENOCH NEALE, JAMES A. MORGAN. O.A. 8.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND . CAMBRIDE.

The MARYLAND will go to Amapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haren) and E. ston on every Tursday and Friday morning. leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the low-

er end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of startng.
N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

## THE CULTIVATOR

IS a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community, in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that before its 1st volume was completed its supporting a received electron. was completed its subscribers exceeded eleren thousand, and comprised residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It con-tains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, ani-mals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18% cents per year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy. Communications to be addressed to J. Buel,

Albany, N. Y. Subscriptions received by A. Cowan, at this office, where a specimen of the work can be seen.

Aug. 27.

FUNERALS.

friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Basiness, and intended to confine himself for the future attended to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAK-

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their

patronage during the last twenly years, and hopes that his paomptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TIICK.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this DEBICE.

## Raepland Gazett

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1835.

Printed and Published by JONAS GREEN, Three Dollars per annum.

On a plair rush hurdle a silk worm lay,
When a proud young princess came that way.
The haughty child of a human king
Threw a sidelong glance at the humble thing,
That took with a silent gratitude
From the mulberry-leaf her simple food—
And shrunk, half ecorn and half disgust,
Away from her sister child of dust;
Declaring she never yet could see
Why a reptile form like this should be,
And that she was not made with nerves so firm,
As calmly to stand by a "crawling worm!"
With mute forbestance the silk worm took RECTFULLY tenders his thanks to is sold arranged for show, a handsome

POETRY.

THE SILK WORM'S WILL.

BY MISS H. F. GOVLD.

As calmly to stand by a "crawling worm?"
With mute forbestance the silk worm took
The taunting words and the spurning look.
Alike a stranger to self and pride,
She'd no disquiet for aught beside,
And lived of a meckness and peace possessed,
Which these debar from the human breast.
She only wished for the harsh abuse,
To find some way to become of use
To the haughty daughter of lordly man,
And thuadid she lay a noble plan,
To teach her wisdom and make it plain
That the humble worm was not made in vain;
A plan so generous, deep and high,
That to carry it out she must even die!
"No more" said she "will I drink or eat!

That to carry it out she must even die!

"No more" said she "will I drink or cat!
I'll spin and weave me a winding sheet,
To wrap me from the sun's clear light,
And hide my form from her wounded sight.
In secret then till my end draws nigh,
I'll toil for her; and when I die,
I'll leave behind as a furewell boon,
To the proud young princess, my whole cocoo;
To be reeled and wove to a shining lace,
And hung in a veil o'er her scornful face!
And when she can calmly draw her breath
Through the very threads that have cause
death:

coain:
When she finds, at length, she has nerves so firm
As to wear the shroud of a crawling worm,
May she bear in mind, that she walks with prida
In the winding sheet where the salk worm died!"

## THE CRUSADER'S RETURN.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. High deeds achieved of knightly fame. From Pelestine the champion came; The cross upon his shoulders force, Battle and blast had dimmed and torn. Each dint upon his batter'd shield. Was token of a foughted field. And thus, beneath his lait's bower, He sung, as fell the twilight hours— He sing, as for the twingst hourJoy to the fair!—thy knight behold.
Return'd from young runs of gold.
No wealth he brings, nor wealth can need,
Save his good arms and battle steed;
His spurs to dish against a for.
His lance and sword to lay him low;
Such all the trophics of his toil.
Such—and the hope of Tekli's sinfle!
Lot to the fair!—whose construt knight. "Joy to the fair!-whose constant knight "Joy to the fair.—whose constant knighther favour fired to feats of might; Unnoted shall she not remain. Where meet the bright and noble train. Minstrel shall sing and hereld tell—Mark yender mind of beauty well, "Tis she for whose bright eyes was won. The listed field at Assabal." "Note well her smile;—it edged the blade Which fity wives to widoas made, When, vain his strength and Mahoud's spell, Iconium's turband Soldan fell.

Recent thou her locks whose sunny glow Half shows, half shales her neck of store Twines not of them one golden thread, But for its sake a Paynim bled. "Joy to the fair!—my name unknown, Each deed, and all its praise thine own; Then oh! undar this churlish gate, The night-dow falls, the hour is late. Inured to Syria's glowing breath, I feel the north breeze chill as death; Let grateful love quell maiden shaine, And grant him bliss who brings thee fame."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Christian Mirror. DIALOGUE BETWEEN PAUL AND PRIS.

CILLA. Mr. Editor .- The following dialogue, between the great Apostle, and one of those excel-lent females whose names are mentioned by him with so much honour, purports to have taken place at Rome, about the year sixty-one or two morthe motive of a partisan, his comments of the Christian era. When and by whom it was first committed to writing does not appear. It is supposed to have been buried in the ruiges of alastic naver has been his practice, so shall Herculaneum for more than 1700 years, and to have been recently discovered and translated into English. I send you a copy for publication, not doubting that it will gratify, and may instruct a portion of your readers.

PHILO-PAULOS. Paul. The Lord be with you, Priscilla. Ear.

ly at your work. Priscilla. The Lord bless you, brother .- We have need of diligence, that our own hands may minister to our necessities. But I fear you have risen too early, brother, after the fatigue

stre talent may surround him, and with the surrounder she may not presumptuously hope to render super useful and interesting. He asks apper useful and interesting longer than and excitement of yesterday.

Paul I wished to assist you awhile this morning, as I shall be absent in the afternoon. But sister, you do not appear in your usual You look sad, and your eyes are red as

if with weeping.

Priscilla. I feel sad, my dear brother: My heart is grieved for the wickedness of mankind, and the cruelties which are continually perpe-

trated before my eyes. Paul. A very proper source of grief, truly.

David looked on the transgressors and was grieved. And the head of Jeremiah was as waters, and his eyes as a fountain of tears, because

of the sins and miseries of his people. Priscilla. Are you sure, brother, that we are pursuing a proper course, in regard to some of the evils around us? I would mention in particular, that of Slavery. You must know the fearful extent to which this evil prevails. In most of the cities where we have resided, not only in Italy, but in Asia and Greece, a vast

ed by his thousand slaves. My soul was grieved for the poor wretches, and it was for their

that I was weeping, as you came in.

Paul. Verily, the whole world lieth in wick edness; and the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty. And nothing can stay the mighty ruin, and restore man to his just rights and privileges, even in the world, but

Priscilla. I know that the spirit of the gome is opposed to all slavery; & that when this spirit we not bring the gospel to bear more directly of the case in hand, than we have hitherto done this subject. You know the love which Aquilla and myself bear towards you. But we have ometimes been troubled with the manner in which you treated the subject of slavery, both in your Epistles, and in your practice.

Paul. I think I have the Spirit of the Lord. Have you attended the slave-market which is continually open in this bloody city and seen the thousands and thousands of poor slaves are chained together, and compelled to wear out life in hopeless suffering & toil? Have you passed by that doleful isl and in the mouth of the Tiber, upon which old and worn out slaves are thrown & eft to perish! Have you seen the helpless slave suspended by the arms, with a weight hanging to his feet, and in this situation subjected to the thong? Have you seen crosses erected all over Italy, and the poor wretches nailed to them, merely to gratify the caprice, or appease the anger of a tyranical master or mistress? Have you seen them tortured and broken on the wheel, to compel them to confess crim: of which they were not guilty? Have you seen them pinched, starved, beaten, tormented, mittlated, and murdered, at the mere will of a in ister, without appeal, without trial, and without the possibility or redress?

Paul. Do you seriously ask, Priscilla, whethr I have seen such things? Could I have traelied in nearly all parts of the empire, and mingled with mesters and claves for more than twenty years, and not have seen them? Yes, I have seen, often, till I could see no longer. I have seen, till I have been obliged to turn away with horror from the sight and flee away from the shrick of wo. But then you know, sister that all slaves are not treated in the manner you represent. The circumstances of many are comfortable, and comparatively honorable. deed, there are but few, compared with the whole who are subjected to the extreme suffering which you have described.

Priscilla But then they are all exposed to suffer such things. They have no protection. They are the property of their masters, and may be treated well or ill, may be killed or spared alive, as the master directs. By the existing laws, the life of the slave is completely in the hands the muster. And if he is slain in his own house, all his slaves are liable to be slain too .-The slaves are never allowed to testify against their masters, and indeed, in a civil sense, they can hardly be said to have an existence. was in a family lately, where a monster of a mistress ordered h r man-servant to the cross, because he had displeased her. In anothe case, a female slave was dressing the hair of her mistress, and because a single lock was misplaced, the poor creature was subjected to the In numerous instances, if the mistress of a family happens to be out of humor, the slaves are scourged for no imaginable reason. Look at those poor wretches yonder. One of branded on his face. And now, brother, I do ask most seriously, is there no remedy for such things? Is there nothing that we can do, to

bring these evils more speedily to an end? Paul. I know of no remedy but the gospel the spirit of which, as you say, is opposed to all slavery, and will ultimately banish it from the

land. Priscilla. But must these enormous evils continue, till they are gradually worn away under the influence of the gospell May we not bring the gospel to bear more directly upon the subject? If we had commenced, on the principle of admitting no slave-holder to communion in our churches, might not this have a good effect? And in your Epistles, brother, if, instead of recognising the relation between master and slave, and giving instructions and directions to such, you had clearly signified that no such relation as that of mister and slave could even be tolerated in the christian church; might not this h ve had a good effect? Or if instead of sending Onesimus back to Philemon, you had said to brother Philemon plainly, that the gost pel did not permit him to bold a stave, and of course Onesimus was under no obligations to return to him. might not this have had a good effect? I merely suggest inquiries, brother, such as, in reading your excellent Epistles, have often forced themselves upon my mind.

· Paul. As to what you call my epistles, I have written, not in words which man's wiedom

majority of the inhabitants are in slavery. A teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost toucheth; himself, that others should be left to say for himself, that others should reason of what is written, or not, it is not to be ed that the Epistles are according to the will of God. But it seems to me that I can see reason enough for the course which the Spirit has led us to pursue, in regard to slavery. was not sent directly to attack and abolish slavery, or any other of the great political evils which exist in this bloody empire; but to preach

the gospel. The gospel lays the axe at the root of all these evils. It inculcates principles which, so far as they prevail, must modify, and meuniversally prevails, the evil must cease. But can librate, and ultimately extirpate them. And whatever it may be proper for others to do, it is clearly incumbent on apostles and ministers to You will excuse me, brother, if I talk plainly on | publish and diffuse the gospel. This is their appropriate work. The gospel has proved itself to be mighty through God, to the pulling down of all manner of strong holds. And if ministers are not satisfied with preaching this-if, leaving the simple goopel, they will become radical re formers, and levelling politicians; they may Priscilla. But have you become acquainted think indeed, that they are doing God service, but God will not accept their work. Pacy may ditated upon it, and filled your heart with it! be saved themselves, but it will be as by fire— If we you attended the slave-market which is the fire of needles repreach and persecution; and they will assuredly bring a scandal upon poor wretches exposed, day after day, naked, to the gospel. Accordingly, I never had stronger be examined and bartered for like cattle? Have evidence of the Lord speaking by me, than in you penetrated into the subterranean dungeons, my recent letter to Timothy, in which I was which exist all over Italy and Secily, in which I ad to treat in the following terms, the very subject which has so deeply interested you; Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own musters worthy of all honor, that the name of God, and his dictrine, be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters let them not despise them, because they are brethren, but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partikers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. And if any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words, of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness; he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, radings, evil-surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is gouliness. From such with trace thyself."

Priscilla. Well my dear brother, I have no more to say. I have unburthened my mind. and my heart is relieved. Surely, the Lord's composions for the miseries of mortals are greater than ours, and he better knows how to

remove them. Paul. Your feelings, sister, have all been such as the Lord approves. They are the sympathies of a truly benevolent mind. Your very scraples are evidences of the tenderness and goodness of your heart. But as you say, the Lord knows better than we. The gospel which we preach is asaredly a system of the purest benevolence. It is directly opposed to all tyranny, oppression, slavery, cruelty, and war, and will ultimately drive these scourges of human wickedness from the earth. But it will do this, not by rudely assuming established political customs or violently sundering existing relations, but by its bland and gentle, its softening and melting influence. Meanwhile our blessed Master has assigned us our work—the noblest eyer committed to mortals; and let us work while the day lasts. The bodily sufferings of air fellow men are in many cases dreadful; but they are not the sufferings of the second death .-And let us not turn aside from the great work of saring souls from death in a vain and premature attempt to uproot (except by diffusing the gospel) any merely temporal or political evils.

TO MAKE SAUR KRAUT.

Take a large strong wooden vessel, or cask, resem bling a silt-beef cisk, and cipable of containing as much as is sufficient for the winter's consumptions of a family. Gradually break down or chop the cabbages (deprived of outside green leaves,) into very small pieces; them has lost his tongue; and the other has been branded on his force. And now has been and add others at internal. full. Then place a heavy weight upon the top of it, and allow it to stand near to a warm place, for four or five days. By this time it will have undergone fermentation, and be ready for use. Whilst the cabbages are passing through the process of fermentation, a very disagreea-ble, fetid, and acid smell is exhaled from them; now remove the cask to a cool situation, and keep it always covered up. Strew anisced among the Layers of the cabges during its preparation, which com nunicates a peculi r flavour to the saur kraut at an after period.

In boiling it for the table, two hours are the period for it to be on the fire. It forms an excellent nutritious and antiscorbutic food for winter use. - Sat. Cour.

STAND BACK A LITTLE!

Said an old gentleman to a very lively little boy who was pressing very close to the edge of a mill race some people were digging—stand back a little, the ground will cave in with you.' He had hardly got the words through his teeth before the event anticipated occurred the boy fell and broke his arm. The example seemed applicable to a great many cases of common occurrence

A disposition, to push forward too fast and too far, has been the ruin of many a fine fellow; while an un-fortunate diffidence has coasigned a great many also to inmerited oblivion. There is a medium between these two extremes, a deviation from which on either side must always be followed by bad consequences.

Stand back a little, I would say to a man who is eager. ly bent on acquiring popularity among men by sprea ing abroad his own tame, and saying those things for

back and if you are indeed as deserving as you think yourself others will only esteem you more highly for being left to make the discovery themselves. By mixing with an honest emulation a due proportion of modesty, you will at last reach as high a place as your merit in-titles you to, and you will not run the danger of being borne down by a torrent of disgust.

men as are trying to elbow themselves into offices, fo which their elders in years and in services are condition dates. Stand back-your time will come by and by: a deference to age is a most becoming feature in the char cter of the young-stand back it is better to wait and til you are solicited to accept thin begin when you will be obliged to solicit for posts either of honor or profit. Be sides very few perfectly honest office holders who the pend upon their offices for a livelihood, are feund to be among the 'fut kind.'

Stand back a little, I would say to such as I often see engiging in wild projects and extensive speculations, sey have great experience and sound judgment, matured by time and opportunity. This matter of getting rich in a day is not the easy thing some sanguine people imagine-and it is far better to go along the world in the old besten trick, gathering sixpences than to hizard a flight on wings which we little know how to manage rightly—and which when best managed as of-ten retard as speed the journey of prosperous life.

Stand back a little. I would also say to such tradesmen and mechanics, as are trying to push their neighbours off the course by underbidding and low shuffling; the p-ople will find you out, and by and by ,if you push forward in this way, and ten to one but in the end you will come off with your breeches in the gutter; stind back; rest upon your merit; if that won't support

In fine: it would be well for us all to stand back a lit. tle: there would be less crowding and jostling of one un-other: and we should all go on more safely, easily, and happily.

## TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL, WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER. No. 21, Franklin Place,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he as commenced the manufacture of WOOD

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-tour lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared

by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment. Specimens will be published as early as

possible.
Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Or-ders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few .nsertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor n any of the above mentioned materials.

Patapsco Bank of Maryland, }
Ellicott's Mills, Oct. 31, 1835.

OTICE is hereby given, to the Stockance of fifteen dollars on each share of stock is required to be paid at the Banking House, in the following instalments, v z:

The third instalment of five dollars per share, on the 15th December next, of which due notice has been given.

The fourth instalment of five dollars per share on the 5th of February next. The fifth and last instalment, of five dollars per share, on the 1st of April next.

Stockholders who pay their instalments before the periods above designated, will be allowed to participate in the profits of the Institution from the first day of the month. next ensuing the date of their respective pay-

Byarder of the President and Directors. B. U. C.A. 1835.—mtA. B. U. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned intending to transfer his Publication office to the Eastward, offers to sell the PRESSES, TYPE and MATERI-LS used in the Public Work. If there be an Editor printer of the party who dares to become a competitor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the

work, and take orders on the Clerk of the House of Representatives in payment. The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dillars per annum, and that of the House as much more.

Will editors with whom we exchange give DUFF GREEN.